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H.P. 822

House of Representatives, April 1, 2015

An Act To Make Certain Local Primaries Nonpartisan

Reference to the Committee on Veterans and Legal Affairs suggested and ordered printed.

R(+ B. Hunt

ROBERT B. HUNT Clerk

Presented by Representative KUMIEGA of Deer Isle.

1 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 18-A MRSA §1-501, first ¶, as amended by PL 1995, c. 683, §2, is
 further amended to read:

4 Registers of probate are elected or appointed as provided in the Constitution of 5 Maine. Their election is effected and determined as is provided respecting county commissioners by Title 30-A, chapter 1, subchapter H 2, except that nomination and 6 gualification of candidates and any necessary open primary election are governed by Title 7 8 21-A, chapter 5, subchapter 1-A, and they enter upon the discharge of their duties on the 9 first day of January following their election; but the term of those appointed to fill 10 vacancies commences immediately. All registers, before acting, shall give bond to the treasurer of their county with sufficient sureties in the sum of \$2,500, except that this sum 11 12 must be \$10,000 for Cumberland County. Every register, having executed such bond, 13 shall file it in the office of the clerk of the county commissioners of that register's county, 14 to be presented to them at their next meeting for approval. After the bond has been so 15 approved, the clerk shall record it and certify the fact thereon, and retaining a copy thereof, deliver the original to the register, who shall deliver it to the treasurer of the 16 17 county within 10 days after its approval, to be filed in the treasurer's office. Vacancies caused by death, resignation, removal from the county, permanent incapacity as defined 18 19 in Title 30-A, section 1, subsection 2-A or any other reason must be filled as provided in 20 the Constitution of Maine. In the case of a vacancy in the term of a register of probate 21 who was nominated by primary election before the general election, the register of 22 probate appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy until a successor is chosen at election must be enrolled in the same political party as the register of probate whose term 23 is vacant. In making the appointment, the Governor shall choose from any 24 25 recommendations submitted to the Governor by the county committee of the political 26 party from which the appointment is to be made.

- 27 Sec. 2. 21-A MRSA c. 5, sub-c. 1-A is enacted to read:
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SUBCHAPTER 1-A

OPEN PRIMARIES FOR CERTAIN OFFICES

30 §345. Covered office

For purposes of this subchapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, "covered
 office" means a register of probate elected pursuant to Title 18-A, section 1-501, a district
 attorney elected pursuant to Title 30-A, section 251 or a sheriff elected pursuant to Title
 30-A, section 371-B.

35 §346. Nomination and qualification; open primary election

36 <u>Notwithstanding subchapter 1 or 2, this section governs the nomination and</u> 37 <u>qualification of a candidate for a covered office and any necessary open primary election.</u>

1	1. Limitations to candidacy and qualification. The limitations to candidacy
2 3	specified in section 331, subsection 3 and section 332 and the requirements and qualifications specified in section 333 apply to a candidate for a covered office.
4 5	2. Open primary petition requirements. An open primary petition must be on a form provided by the Secretary of State and is governed by the following provisions.
6 7 8 9 10 11	A. A candidate for nomination must file an open primary petition and consent in accordance with this section. An open primary petition must contain the name of only one candidate and that candidate's place of residence as well as the office sought and the electoral division. An open primary petition may contain as many separate papers as necessary and may contain the candidate's consent required under this section.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	B. An open primary petition may be signed only by voters of the electoral division that is to make the nomination. Other signatures are void. The voter must personally sign the voter's name in such a manner as to satisfy the registrar of the municipality that the voter is a registered voter. Either the voter or the circulator of the open primary petition must print the voter's name. The voter or the circulator of the open primary petition must write or print the voter's residence address and municipality of registration. Ditto marks are permitted for residence address and municipality of registration only.
20 21 22	C. Open primary petitions must be signed by the same number of voters as specified for a primary election in accordance with section 335, subsection 5 and may not be signed before January 1st of the election year in which it is to be used.
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	D. The circulator of an open primary petition shall verify by oath or affirmation before a notary public or other person authorized by law to administer oaths or affirmations that the circulator personally witnessed all of the signatures to the open primary petition and that to the best of the circulator's knowledge and belief each signature is the signature of the person whose name it purports to be; each signature authorized under section 153-A was made by the authorized signer in the presence and at the direction of the voter; and each person is a resident of the electoral division named in the open primary petition.
31 32 33 34	E. The registrar, or clerk at the request or upon the absence of the registrar, of each municipality concerned shall certify which names on an open primary petition appear in the central voter registration system as registered in that municipality and may not certify any names that do not satisfy the requirements of this section.
35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	F. An open primary petition must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State before 5 p.m. on March 15th of the election year in which it is to be used. For a candidate to qualify for the ballot, an open primary petition must meet all of the requirements of this section. If the circulator swears an oath or affirmation in accordance with paragraph D that the circulator reasonably believes to be true and accurate at the time the oath or affirmation is sworn and there is no proof of fraud or a knowingly false statement by the circulator, the voters' signatures that do not meet the requirements of paragraph B may not be counted, but the open primary petition is otherwise valid.

1 G. The written consent of each candidate must be filed with the open primary 2 petition under paragraph F. The consent must contain a statement signed by the 3 candidate that the candidate will accept the nomination of the open primary election. 4 The Secretary of State shall provide a form on which the consent of the candidate is 5 made that must include a list of the statutory and constitutional requirements of the office sought by the candidate. The statement may be printed as a part of the open 6 7 primary petition. A candidate may file only one consent. The consent is valid even 8 though it may be part of an open primary petition that is void. The consent must 9 contain a declaration of the candidate's place of residence and a statement that the 10 candidate meets the qualifications of the office the candidate seeks, which the 11 candidate must verify by oath or affirmation before a notary public or other person 12 authorized by law to administer oaths or affirmations that the declaration is true. The 13 challenge provisions of section 337 apply to an open primary petition. If, pursuant to 14 the challenge procedures in section 337, any part of the declaration is found to be 15 false by the Secretary of State, the consent and the open primary petition are void.

16 3. When open primary held; time and nature of election. If more than 2 candidates qualify for an open primary under this section, an open primary election must 17 18 be held on the 2nd Tuesday of June of the general election year and is considered to be a 19 separate election. This includes the duties of public officials in announcing the election, 20 providing forms and ballots, keeping records and any other matter necessary to effect the 21 purpose of an open primary election. An open primary election must be conducted in the 22 same manner as the general election, as nearly as practicable. All voters of the electoral 23 division, regardless of any party enrollment, may vote in the open primary. The 2 24 candidates who receive the greatest numbers of votes are nominated to appear on the 25 general election ballot for the covered office. If 2 or fewer candidates qualify for an open 26 primary under this section, no open primary election is held and the qualified candidates 27 are nominated to appear on the general election ballot for the covered office. Candidates 28 nominated to appear on the general election ballot for covered offices may be enrolled in 29 the same political party.

30 <u>4. Write-in candidates. Write-in candidates may be nominated in an open primary</u>
 31 <u>in the same manner as provided in section 338.</u>

Sec. 3. 30-A MRSA §251, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 737, Pt. A, §2 and
Pt. C, §106 and amended by PL 1989, c. 6; c. 9, §2; and c. 104, Pt. C, §§8 and 10, is
further amended to read:

35 1. Election. The district attorneys shall be are elected on the Tuesday following the 36 first Monday of November in every 4th year, by the voters of the respective prosecutorial 37 districts. The votes shall must be received, sorted, counted and declared in the same 38 manner as votes for Representatives. The names of the persons voted for, the number of 39 votes for each and the whole number of ballots received shall must be recorded by the 40 clerk of each municipality within the prosecutorial district. The clerk shall send true 41 copies of these names and totals, sealed and attested as returns of votes for Senators, to 42 the Secretary of State. The nomination and qualification of candidates and any necessary 43 open primary election is governed by Title 21-A, chapter 5, subchapter 1-A.

1 Sec. 4. 30-A MRSA §252, sub-§2, ¶A, as amended by PL 1995, c. 245, §5, is 2 repealed.

3 Sec. 5. 30-A MRSA §371-B, sub-§§1 and 2, as repealed and replaced by PL 4 1997, c. 562, Pt. D, §6 and affected by §11, are amended to read:

1. Manner of election or appointment. Sheriffs are elected or appointed and hold
 their offices according to the Constitution of Maine. Their election must be conducted
 and determined as is provided for county commissioners except that nomination and
 qualification of candidates and any necessary open primary election are governed by Title
 21-A, chapter 5, subchapter 1-A. Sheriffs take office on the first day of January
 following their election.

11 2. Filling vacancies. Vacancies in the office of sheriff caused by death, resignation, 12 removal from the county, permanent incapacity or any other reason must be filled as 13 provided in the Constitution of Maine. In the case of a vacancy in the term of a sheriff 14 who was nominated by primary election before the general election the sheriff appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy until a successor is chosen at election must be 15 16 enrolled in the same political party as the sheriff whose term is vacant. In making the 17 appointment, the Governor shall choose from any recommendations submitted to the 18 Governor by the county committee of the political party from which the appointment is 19 made.

SUMMARY

This bill creates an open, nonpartisan petition and primary process for nomination of candidates for election to the positions of register of probate, district attorney and sheriff. If more than 2 candidates are qualified for an office through the petition process, an open primary is held in which all voters, regardless of party affiliation, are eligible to vote. The 2 candidates getting the highest number of votes are then nominated to appear on the general election ballot. If 2 or fewer candidates are qualified through the petition process, no primary is held and those candidates appear on the general election ballot.

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